

## PRACTICE OF SCIENCE

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all arts, from the lowest and simplest to the highest and most delicate, emerge from which man has ever busied himself. Hence comes forth to act its part in the world that thus acted is strong and mighty as a field do these words cover the world that which has raised a civilisation of present high standing, and that

... globe do we constantly hear of  
... and always spoken of as  
... words are inadequate to de-  
... which poets cannot depict, n-  
... who have delved deep in hid-  
... dress. Mind alone can imagi-

ty force, but cannot give utterance to the scholars of Greece were once kings of the world. They turned their energies to the investigation of the laws of nature. They knew no joy but in seeking out some new law by which they could improve their operations with more success, and strived to make use of

...and strived to make ru  
ld in all cases enable them to  
mysteries which had so long ren  
ness. Thus, with the success  
rally attended such a course, s  
extraordinary discoveries whic  
the admiration of their min  
able to toil on with unwearied

a firm foundation for all future  
to build upon, and working t  
sure and rapid steps, to prosp  
er. Then was Greece the mos  
nation of the world. She was  
erful, because her operations w  
knowledge, and thought was in h  
... But it was a fatal day for

people chose the pleasures of the senses rather than the sciences. Not Greece, raised in power as its scientific arts advanced; but in all nations that as its arts become perfect, the strength of the nation increases, and the knowledge which causes man

guilting star to position and position should see that the words of the are power; we can already see old, for instance, the red tribes a people, which nature has

people which nature has assumed a majestic form ; a people with cunning, but whose savage nature is far from them all art and civi- lization needs not an elaborate history. It has become of them suffice in three hundred years art has over the character of a mighty

the children of education have  
 useful for the tribes of the ignorant  
 that once made these beautiful  
 valleys their happy dwelling-places  
 driven to a barren and desolate  
 seeking science to a man, is like  
 ing light to some dark cavern  
 renders useless ones which

and dangerous; it reveals  
which were before unthought of, a  
few beauties untold. It gives  
encouragement so much nee  
of adversity. And how can  
knowledge, he who has all the  
ment which science affords, and

the beauties and treasures of nature, he fail to enjoy any employment. Often we hear men say that to obtain employments, a man needs science, that he can work with as much without science as with; and it is to say that many there are who are able to do things that are true. I say only

But you and I see who are the men  
in your own community. . . .  
those who have investigated  
thly the laws which underlie  
they not those who practice wi  
standing of what is to be attain  
among those employments which

commonly spoken of as requisite, is agriculture. We often find that if a man fails in everything else he may become a successful farmer. I say, look around you, and find a single case which will support my statement. Are not those who have failed in every other business, and who are now struggling with poverty, some of them farmers?

...ed most thoroughly the science of agriculture the most successful? He would become a successful farmer only by having a thorough knowledge of the soil under his feet, of the plants by which it is surrounded, and in fact of everything that helps to make up the great system of which he has to deal. His soil is

ful machine of nature; a machine which the life of every man depends upon. It is composed of many separate parts, the working of which is as necessary as the existence of any essential part of any structure created by the hands of man. Imagine, if you will, a man who knows nothing of all

avoring to control such a mee  
our country is full of these  
n large farms, and who shoul  
comfort, and even luxury, but w  
e from hand to mouth, not kn  
y from whence to-morrow's  
me. Their whole life is but a  
nted course of trials and failure

those beauties and comforts which surround a rural home are lost to the appointments. Ah! if they could be laws by which agriculture is not a weight rather than a burden, how would have been their course. That their labor become a success, and

ould they behold those beauties, those luxuries which can be found at employment, which has been the father of our country, the employment of man.

Thus we see, in all arts, sciences, and in all the elements of success. The element of advancement, the

**H**orse raisers say that a  
man daily to a horse will re-

beautifully sleek and glossy.











